

ORDER  
Of the City Manager  
Morgantown, West Virginia

July 28, 2020

Pursuant to the authority delegated by the City Council in its Emergency Ordinance No. 2020-4, the following public health measures are adopted to address the COVID-19 Pandemic:

Article I. Required Face Coverings

SECTION 1. ADEQUATE FACE COVERING REQUIRED.

a. All individuals age 9 and over within the City of Morgantown shall wear an adequate face covering when in confined, indoor spaces, except as follows:

- i. when in one's residence; or
- ii. when actively engaged in the consumption of food and/or beverage; or
- iii. when at one's own place of work and occupying a separate space such as an office as the only occupant.

The requirement of this Section 1 shall be construed in a manner consistent with the requirements of Executive Order 50-20 issued by the Governor of the State of West Virginia on July 6, 2020, except as otherwise expressly provided herein. The portion of Executive Order 50-20 applying the requirement to wear a face covering only "when not able to adequately social distance from other individuals who do not reside in the same household" is intentionally omitted and replaced with the provisions of Paragraph (a)(iii) above. This Article I supersedes and replaces the provisions of Article I of the Order of the City Manager dated July 14, 2020, adopted pursuant to Emergency Ordinance 2020-3.

b. The following individuals are exempt from the requirement to wear adequate face coverings:

- i. Persons younger than nine years old. Very young children under age two must not wear a face covering because of the risk of suffocation.
- ii. Persons with a medical condition, mental health condition, or disability that prevents wearing a face covering. This includes persons with a medical condition for whom wearing a face covering could obstruct breathing or who are unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove a face covering without assistance.
- iii. Persons who are hearing impaired, or communicating with a person who is hearing impaired, where the ability to see the mouth is essential for communication.
- iv. Persons for whom wearing a face covering would create a risk to the person related to their work, as determined by local, state, or federal regulators or workplace safety guidelines.
- v. Persons who are obtaining a service involving the nose or face for which temporary removal of the face covering is necessary to perform the service.
- vi. Persons who are seated at a restaurant or other establishment that offers food or beverage service, while they are eating or drinking, provided that they are able to maintain

a distance of at least six feet away from persons who are not members of the same household or residence.

## SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.

The following terms shall have the meanings given for purposes of this Article entitled “Required face coverings”:

*Face covering* means any material or device worn so that it fully covers the nose and mouth including cloth masks, bandanas or handkerchiefs, face shields, and dust mask.

*Adequately social distance* or *adequate social distance* means maintaining physical separation of at least six feet between oneself and any other person.

## SECTION 3. PENALTY.

Any violation of this Article shall be deemed a public nuisance subject to summary abatement by the Chief of Police or other law enforcement officer. In addition, any violation shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of no less than \$25.00 and no more than \$500.00. Each day a violation continues shall constitute a separate violation.

### Article II. Limitation of Community Gatherings

## SECTION 1. RESTRICTIONS ON GATHERINGS.

a. Community Gatherings, as defined by Section 2 of this Article, are limited to 25 people, effective August 3, 2020.

i. After consultation with the Monongalia County Health Department and review of the Executive Orders of the Governor of the State of West Virginia, the City Manager has determined that limiting gatherings to 25 or fewer people will most effectively promote the public health by limiting events likely to contribute to the spread of COVID-19 while recognizing the need for people to gather. The 25-person gathering limit is consistent with the number to which certain gatherings are limited by Executive Order 51-20, issued by the Governor of the State of West Virginia on July 14, 2020. This gathering limit is supported by general guidance from national public health organizations and statistical data from academic institutions. The current guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recognizes that gatherings with more people interacting for a longer amount of time increase the risk of transmission of COVID-19.<sup>1</sup> The Georgia Institute of Technology has published a COVID-19 Risk Assessment Tool evaluating the risk of encountering a person infected with COVID-19 based on group size in each County of the United States. As of the date of this Order, a 25-person gathering in Monongalia County has a risk level of 67%.<sup>2</sup> A 50-person gathering would raise the risk level to 89%.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/large-events/considerations-for-events-gatherings.html> (accessed July 26, 2020).

<sup>2</sup> <https://covid19risk.biosci.gatech.edu/> (accessed July 26, 2020). Risk level is the estimated chance that at least one individual present will be infected with COVID-19.

ii. The restriction on Community Gatherings is designed to apply to those group events most likely to contribute to the spread of COVID-19, which public health guidance concludes are events where multiple individuals are in close proximity – usually less than six feet apart – for extended periods – usually fifteen or more minutes. Public health guidance indicates that those events involving high quantities of speaking, and especially singing or other raised voices, may create additional risk.<sup>3</sup> Community Gatherings covered by this Order are classified based on these public health risks and are not classified based on the groups promoting the event or the purpose of the event.

iii. Activities exempt from Community Gatherings regulated by this Order are identified either by a type of activity that public health guidance indicates creates a lower risk of spread of COVID-19 or based on jurisdictional issues. Exceptions for transit and grocery or supply stores are made based upon guidance that use patterns in these establishments do not create group gatherings for extended periods of time, and are thus less likely to lead to the spread of COVID-19 infections. Exceptions for offices and workplaces not open to the public reflect the ability of individuals in such spaces to effectively isolate from others and avoid the type of extended exposure to others in confined spaces that is likely to lead to the spread of COVID-19 infections, particularly when employers follow the guidance at Paragraph (b) of this Section to participate in remote work whenever possible and especially upon employees' request. Exceptions for medical facilities and social service agencies providing care reflect the unique position of such entities in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the way in which these entities advance treatment and public health initiatives that contribute to limiting the spread and the worst effects of COVID-19, even if group gatherings may be necessary to facilitate these services at times. Exceptions for buildings or spaces operated by government agencies reflects the role of other government agencies in establishing public health regulations and the legal relationship between the City and other government agencies, as well as the likelihood that other government agencies are imposing similar limitations to follow public health guidance.

b. Whenever possible, and particularly where employees have requested accommodations, workplace gatherings should be minimized through the use of electronic meetings and remote work arrangements.

## SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.

a. For purposes of these regulations, a "Community Gathering" is any indoor or outdoor event or convening, subject to the exceptions and clarifications below, that brings together or is likely to bring together a number of persons determined by public health officials to constitute a group size hazardous to public health at the same time in a single room or other single confined or enclosed space, such as an auditorium, theatre, stadium (indoor or outdoor), arena or event center, meeting hall, conference center, large cafeteria, or any other confined indoor or confined outdoor space.

i. For purposes of this Article, each separate structure shall constitute a single confined space, unless the operator of the building or a part thereof has obtained a determination from the City Manager and Fire Marshal, consistent with rules adopted in

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7330568/> (accessed July 26, 2020).

this Order, that a separate area or areas within the structure constitutes a separate confined indoor space.

ii. Any owner or operator of a structure or space within a structure may apply to the City Manager to designate a portion of such structure as a separate confined space capable of hosting a Community Gathering by submitting a written request to [callen@morgantownwv.gov](mailto:callen@morgantownwv.gov) or by mail to City Manager, 389 Spruce Street, Morgantown, WV 26505 stating the person's name and ownership or operating interest, a contact phone number and email, identifying the structure by address and describing the area proposed as a separate confined space (including dimensions of the space and all access points), and stating the reasons why convening a Community Gathering in the space will not create additional risk of the transmission of COVID-19. The request should include a dimensioned floor plan if possible. The City Manager, the Fire Marshal, and any other official designated by the City Manager will review each request to determine whether authorizing the separate confined space will not cause additional harm to the public health, and they, or any of them, may inspect the space in order to make the determination. To the extent possible, any determination on a request to establish a separate confined space shall be made consistent with all state and county public health orders and with the input of the Monongalia County Health Department as it may be available.

iii. The City Manager will respond to each request by email to the contact email address provided as promptly as reasonably possible, stating whether the request is granted (including any conditions to the authorization which the City Manager may establish in her reasonable discretion), whether the request is denied, or whether additional information is needed to make a determination. To the extent reasonably possible, the response will identify the public health reasons supporting the grant or denial of the request.

b. An outdoor "Community Gathering" under these regulations is limited to events in outdoor spaces where people are present in a group exceeding the size permitted by this Order and they are within six feet of one another for extended periods.

c. These regulations also do not prohibit gatherings of people in multiple, separate enclosed spaces in a single building such as a school or office tower, so long as a prohibited group size is not present in any single space at the same time. These regulations also do not prohibit the use of enclosed spaces where a number of people exceeding a prohibited group size may be present at different times during the day, so long as a number of people exceeding a prohibited group size is not present in the space at the same time.

d. For purposes of clarity, a "Community Gathering" does not include the following so long as individuals are generally not within arm's length of one another for extended periods:

(i) spaces where more than the maximum number of persons specified by a city manager's order may be in transit or waiting for transit such as airports, bus stations, or terminals;

(ii) office spaces and other work spaces not open to the public for gatherings;

(iii) Residences and dwellings, except when used for commercial purposes or for gatherings other than those limited to small groups of family and friends;

(iv) grocery stores or other retail establishments where large numbers of people are present, but it is unusual for them to be within arm's length of one another for extended periods;

(v) hospitals and medical facilities;

(vi) social service agencies providing housing, clothing, food, or medical care, and similar essential services; or

(vii) buildings or spaces operated by government agencies.


### SECTION 3. PENALTY.

Any violation of this Article shall be deemed a public nuisance subject to summary abatement by the Chief of Police or other law enforcement officer. In addition, any violation shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to five hundred (500) dollars. Each day a violation continues shall constitute a separate violation.

#### Effective Date

This Order is effective beginning at 12:00 a.m. on July 29, 2020, and shall continue in effect until repealed or modified by order of the City Manager, or until it expires by operation of law.

Adopted this 28<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2020:



Emily Muzzarelli, P.E.  
City Manager

Emergency Ordinance No. 2020-4

**AN EMERGENCY ORDINANCE CONTINUING THE STATE OF EMERGENCY AND  
AUTHORIZING PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES TO  
PREVENT HARM TO THE PUBLIC DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

WHEREAS, the City Council has authority to address threats to the public health and safety in accordance with West Virginia Code sections 8-12-5 paragraphs 23, 40, and 44; and

WHEREAS, the ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic threatens public health in the City; and

WHEREAS, effective March 16, 2020, the Governor of the State of West Virginia has declared a state of emergency in all fifty-five West Virginia counties as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic; and

WHEREAS, on March 23, 2020, the Governor of the State of West Virginia issued Executive Order 9-20, denominated the “Stay at Home” Order, ordering citizens to stay at their residences unless an exception permitted travel; and

WHEREAS, avoiding large gatherings and limiting close interactions with others outside our homes, in compliance with guidelines from public health officials and as directed by Executive Order 9-20 issued by the Governor of the State of West Virginia, were initially effective to limit the spread of disease and conserve essential medical resources; and

WHEREAS, taking these steps to limit interpersonal interaction has been determined by public health experts to be essential to avoiding a rapid increase in the spread of COVID-19 infections that would be likely to overwhelm available health care resources and limit the ability of the health care system to not only treat victims of COVID-19 but also to treat others with emergent medical needs; and

WHEREAS, on April 30, 2020, the Governor of the State of West Virginia issued Executive Order 34-20, denominated the “Safer at Home” Order, lifting many of the mandatory restrictions on travel and gatherings in the Stay at Home Order and providing relaxed restrictions for business occupancies and the size of social gatherings;

WHEREAS, the Governor of the State of West Virginia issued guidelines and schedules for the resumption of businesses and other facilities welcoming the public, together with measures intended to limit the further spread of COVID-19 infections as members of the public enter and gather at such businesses and facilities, which measures were denominated “West Virginia Strong: The Comeback”; and

WHEREAS, West Virginia has experienced a substantial increase in the spread of COVID-19 infections since late June and accelerating in early July, and the Governor’s office reported on July 8, 2020 that the rate of spread in West Virginia had climbed to the fourth highest in the nation; and

WHEREAS, a disproportionate number of new COVID-19 infections in West Virginia have occurred in Monongalia County, which reported 115 confirmed cases in the week from June 29 to July 5; and

WHEREAS, the upcoming return of students, faculty, and staff of West Virginia University in early August will significantly increase the population and population density of the community, which may lead to increased service needs from the community's public health system, medical professionals, and hospitals; and

WHEREAS, on July 6, 2020, Governor Justice issued Executive Order 50-20, as authorized by West Virginia Code Chapter 15, Article 5, which requires that all individuals age 9 and over within the State of West Virginia shall wear an adequate face covering when in confined, indoor spaces, other than when in one's residence or when actively engaged in the consumption of food and/or beverage, and when not able to adequately social distance from other individuals who do not reside in the same household; and

WHEREAS, Governor Justice has stated that he will consider additional measures instituting specific penalties for violations of the requirement to wear an adequate face covering but has not imposed such measures at the time of the adoption of this Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, West Virginia Code Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 18 provides that "A peace officer, when in uniform or displaying a badge or other insignia of authority, may arrest without a warrant any person violating or attempting to violate in such officer's presence any order, rule or regulation made pursuant to this article. This authority shall be limited to arrest for violations of those orders, rules and regulations which affect the public generally."; and

WHEREAS, as noted in Executive Order 50-20, West Virginia's public health experts have advised that mandating the use of face coverings when in confined indoor spaces is appropriate to combat the spread of COVID-19 infections; and

WHEREAS, national and public health experts also recommend wearing face coverings in public as an important public health measure to prevent the spread of COVID-19 infections; and

WHEREAS, as of June 28, 2020, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") posted a public message on its website indicating that COVID-19 infections mainly spread through airborne respiratory droplets and the wearing face coverings will reduce infections; and

WHEREAS, CDC's full statements reads as follows: "COVID-19 spreads mainly from person to person through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, talks, or raises their voice (e.g., while shouting, chanting, or singing). These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs. Recent studies show that a significant portion of individuals with COVID-19 lack symptoms (are "asymptomatic") and that even those who eventually develop symptoms (are "pre-symptomatic") can transmit the virus to others before showing symptoms. To reduce the spread of COVID-19, CDC recommends that people wear cloth face coverings in public settings when around people outside of their household,



especially when other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain.” (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/about-face-coverings.html>) (last visited July 9, 2020); and

WHEREAS, City Council finds and determines that public health measures including required face coverings, limitations on the size of group gatherings, and maintaining physical distance among individuals are effective and necessary means to ensure that all members of the public are protected to the greatest extent practicable from the effects of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic; and

WHEREAS, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused grave economic harm in addition to the impact on people’s health, including widespread job losses and reductions in income; and

WHEREAS, the unemployment rate in West Virginia, reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, rose from 4.9% in February of 2020 to 12.9% in May of 2020 (<https://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.wv.htm>) (last visited July 9, 2020); and

WHEREAS, the unemployment rate in Monongalia County decreased from 12.1% in May of 2020 to 9.1% in June of 2020 but still reflected unemployment of 5,190 people participating in the civilian labor force (<http://lmi.workforcewv.org/DataRelease/CountyRelease.html>) (last visited July 9, 2020); and

WHEREAS, the loss of employment and wages is likely to impact the ability of individuals experiencing these financial and economic harms to timely pay recurring obligations such as utility bills and rental payments; and

WHEREAS, the loss of housing by those individuals unable to make such recurring monthly payments would decrease their ability to participate in public health measures such as physical distancing which are necessary to limit the spread of COVID-19 and would increase the demand for services on the community’s public health system during its response to COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, limitations on eviction of tenants or shutoff of utilities for nonpayment will ameliorate the public health hazard that may occur due to the loss of housing by individuals unable to make recurring payments as a result of job losses or wage losses related to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

WHEREAS, West Virginia Code Chapter 8, Article 11, Section 3(d) provides that City Council may enact an emergency ordinance without following the ordinary procedures prescribed by law in the case of a pressing public emergency making action under the ordinary procedure dangerous to the public health, safety or morals, and by affirmative vote of two thirds of the members of Council; and

WHEREAS, the nature of any emergency justifying adoption of an emergency ordinance must be set out in full in the ordinance; and



WHEREAS, the ongoing spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the threat that the pandemic will deny individuals necessary health care resources and increase job and wage losses if measures are not promptly taken to limit public gatherings and interactions that spread the disease as well as to promote safe public interactions with adequate face coverings create a pressing public emergency justifying adoption of this emergency ordinance; and

WHEREAS, West Virginia Code Chapter 8, Article 11, Section 2 authorizes delegation of duties by Council to an officer when it would be impracticable to lay down by ordinance for all cases a uniform guide for exercising such discretion; and

WHEREAS, the nature of the COVID-19 pandemic requires discretion to respond to the developing spread of the disease such that discretion to employ the specific emergency measures authorized by this Ordinance must be delegated to an officer of the City;

WHEREAS, the ongoing spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the state and federal guidelines providing for the resumption of public gatherings and reopening of businesses and facilities welcoming the public create a pressing public need to respond to renewed activity by altering local laws and regulations to promote outdoor activity, appropriate face coverings, and physical distancing to limit the further spread of COVID-19 infections, and this pressing public need justifies adoption of this emergency ordinance; and

NOW, THEREFORE, The City of Morgantown hereby ordains the following:

Article I. Continuation of Declaration of Emergency; Authority of City Manager;  
Implementation of Authority

SECTION 1. The Governor of the State of West Virginia declared a state of emergency in all fifty-five counties in West Virginia effective March 16, 2020 due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The state of emergency remains in effect as of the date of adoption of this ordinance.

SECTION 2. The City of Morgantown recognizes the declared state of emergency as effective within the City and hereby declares that such state of emergency shall continue within the City until the declaration of a state of emergency is terminated by the Governor. The City of Morgantown recognized and declared the state of emergency in the City under Emergency Ordinance 2020-1, which ordinance was made effective for a period of ninety (90) days and the provisions of which would expire without further action. The City of Morgantown extended the effective period of the provisions of Emergency Ordinance 2020-1 to September 25, 2020 in Emergency Ordinance No. 2020-2 and again extended the effective dates of the provisions in adopted Emergency Ordinances Nos. 2020-1, -2, and -3 through December 15, 2020 by adopting Emergency Ordinance No. 2020-3. The authorities enacted within Emergency Ordinances 2020-1, 2020-2, and 2020-3 are hereby continued in effect until they expire pursuant to the terms of this Ordinance, except as they may be modified or supplemented by this Emergency Ordinance No. 2020-4.

SECTION 3. In accordance with West Virginia Code Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 8, each political subdivision in which any disaster as described in *W. Va. Code* § 15-5-1 occurs shall have the power to enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such disaster, protect the health and safety of persons and property and provide emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster. Each political subdivision is authorized to exercise its powers under this section in light of the exigencies of extreme emergency situations without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements) pertaining to the performance of public work, entry into contracts, incurring of obligations, employment of temporary workers, rental of equipment, purchase of supplies and materials, levying of taxes and appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

SECTION 4. The City Manager is hereby authorized and directed to exercise these authorities, with the advice and direction of Council, to combat the COVID-19 pandemic giving rise to the above-referenced declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor.

SECTION 5. During the effective period of this Ordinance, the City Manager is authorized and directed to implement all appropriate and necessary measures authorized by this Ordinance to address the COVID-19 pandemic, consistent with the advice and direction of City Council.

SECTION 6. Prior to implementing any such authority or authorities, the City Manager shall adopt a written order identifying the authority to be employed and the means to be used in employing the authority, and the written order shall be delivered to each member of City Council, to the City Clerk, who shall keep a record of such order, and shall be made available to the public.

SECTION 7. The restrictions established by this Ordinance, shall apply only upon issuance of a written order of the City Manager pursuant to Section 6 of this Article, and only to the extent stated therein; provided that the suspension of inspections adopted in Article IV of this Ordinance shall become effective immediately without action of the City Manager.

## Article II. Required face coverings

### SECTION 1. ADEQUATE FACE COVERING REQUIRED.

(a) The City Manager may order, pursuant to Article I of this Ordinance, that all individuals age 9 and over within the City of Morgantown shall wear an adequate face covering when in confined, indoor spaces, except as follows:

- (i) when in one's residence; or
- (ii) when actively engaged in the consumption of food and/or beverage; or
- (iii) when at one's own place of work and occupying a separate space such as an office as the only occupant.

The requirement of this Section 1 shall be construed in a manner consistent with the requirements of Executive Order 50-20 issued by the Governor of the State of West Virginia on July 6, 2020, except as otherwise expressly provided herein. The portion of Executive Order 50-20 applying the requirement to wear a face covering only "when not able to adequately social

distance from other individuals who do not reside in the same household” is intentionally omitted and replaced with the provisions of Paragraph (a)(iii) above.

(b) The following individuals are exempt from the requirement to wear adequate face coverings:

(i) Persons younger than nine years old. Very young children under age two must not wear a face covering because of the risk of suffocation.

(ii) Persons with a medical condition, mental health condition, or disability that prevents wearing a face covering. This includes persons with a medical condition for whom wearing a face covering could obstruct breathing or who are unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove a face covering without assistance.

(iii) Persons who are hearing impaired, or communicating with a person who is hearing impaired, where the ability to see the mouth is essential for communication.

(iv) Persons for whom wearing a face covering would create a risk to the person related to their work, as determined by local, state, or federal regulators or workplace safety guidelines.

(v) Persons who are obtaining a service involving the nose or face for which temporary removal of the face covering is necessary to perform the service.

(vi) Persons who are seated at a restaurant or other establishment that offers food or beverage service, while they are eating or drinking, provided that they are able to maintain a distance of at least six feet away from persons who are not members of the same household or residence.

## SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.

The following terms shall have the meanings given for purposes of this Article III entitled “Required face coverings”:

*Face covering* means any material or device worn so that it fully covers the nose and mouth including cloth masks, bandanas or handkerchiefs, face shields, and dust mask.

*Adequately social distance* or *adequate social distance* means maintaining physical separation of at least six feet between oneself and any other person.

## SECTION 3. PENALTY.

Any violation of this Article II shall be deemed a public nuisance subject to summary abatement by the Chief of Police or other law enforcement officer. In addition, any violation shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of no less than \$25.00 and no more than \$500.00. Each day a violation continues shall constitute a separate violation.

## Article III. Limitation of Community Gatherings

### SECTION 1. RESTRICTIONS ON GATHERINGS.

Public or private Community Gatherings (as defined in Section 2 below) may be prohibited anywhere in the City by written order of the City Manager in accordance with Article I of this Emergency Ordinance. This Article modifies and supersedes the provisions of Article II of Emergency Ordinance 2020-1 entitled “Limitation of Community Gatherings.” Whenever possible, and particularly where employees have requested accommodations, workplace gatherings should be minimized through the use of electronic meetings and remote work arrangements.

## SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.

a. For purposes of these regulations, a “Community Gathering” is any indoor or outdoor event or convening, subject to the exceptions and clarifications below, that brings together or is likely to bring together a number of persons determined by public health officials to constitute a group size hazardous to public health at the same time in a single room or other single confined or enclosed space, such as an auditorium, theatre, stadium (indoor or outdoor), arena or event center, meeting hall, conference center, large cafeteria, or any other confined indoor or confined outdoor space. For purposes of this Article, each separate structure shall constitute a single confined space, unless the operator of the building or a part thereof has obtained a determination from the City Manager and Fire Marshal, consistent with rules adopted in an order of the City Manager implementing this Article, that a separate area or areas within the structure constitutes a separate confined indoor space. To the extent possible, any determination on a request to establish a separate confined space shall be made consistent with all state and county public health orders and with the input of the Monongalia County Health Department as it may be available. The number of persons constituting a “Community Gathering” shall be identified in any order of the City Manager implementing a restriction authorized by this Article, and the order shall state the reasons for use of the number selected as the threshold to trigger restrictions.

b. An outdoor “Community Gathering” under these regulations is limited to events in outdoor spaces where people are present in a group exceeding the size permitted by order of the City Manager and they are within six feet of one another for extended periods.

c. These regulations also do not prohibit gatherings of people in multiple, separate enclosed spaces in a single building such as a school or office tower, so long as a prohibited group size is not present in any single space at the same time. These regulations also do not prohibit the use of enclosed spaces where a number of people exceeding a prohibited group size may be present at different times during the day, so long as a number of people exceeding a prohibited group size is not present in the space at the same time.

d. For purposes of clarity, a “Community Gathering” does not include the following so long as individuals are generally not within arm’s length of one another for extended periods:

- (i) spaces where more than the maximum number of persons specified by a city manager’s order may be in transit or waiting for transit such as airports, bus stations, or terminals;
- (ii) office spaces and other work spaces not open to the public for gatherings;

(iii) Residences and dwellings, except when used for commercial purposes or for gatherings other than those limited to small groups of family and friends;

(iv) grocery stores or other retail establishments where large numbers of people are present, but it is unusual for them to be within arm's length of one another for extended periods;

(v) hospitals and medical facilities;

(vi) social service agencies providing housing, clothing, food, or medical care, and similar essential services; or

(vii) buildings or spaces operated by government agencies.

### SECTION 3. PENALTY.

Any violation of this Article shall be deemed a public nuisance subject to summary abatement by the Chief of Police or other law enforcement officer. In addition, any violation shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to five hundred (500) dollars. Each day a violation continues shall constitute a separate violation.

### Article IV. Suspending inspection of rental units

### SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The City Council finds and determines that the regular inspection of rental housing units in connection with the City Housing Code, codified at Article 1751 of the City Code, causes members of the public who are renters to interact with individuals outside their housing unit in a way that may create the risk or apprehension of risk of exposure to COVID-19 and that is likely to expose Code Enforcement officers and members of the Fire Marshals division to areas where persons infected with COVID-19 may be present. Although these regular inspections promote public safety by ensuring structures comply with building and fire codes, the City Council finds and determines that public safety is better served, during the applicable period of this Article, by limiting interactions likely to create the risk of COVID-19 spread and that, therefore, such regular inspections are suspended as stated in this Article.

### SECTION 2. REGULAR INSPECTIONS SUSPENDED; LETTERS OF COMPLIANCE EXTENDED.

(a) For any property at which a Letter of Compliance issued pursuant to *City Code* § 1751.05 expired or expires between the dates of March 12, 2020 and December 31, 2020, the previously issued Letter of Compliance shall remain valid and in effect until February 28, 2021.

(b) All regular inspections associated with applications for renewal of Letters of Compliance pursuant to *City Code* § 1751.05 are suspended until December 31, 2020. Property owners whose Letter of Compliance has been extended in accordance with Paragraph (a) shall make application for renewal in advance of the expiration to allow a reasonable time for processing

of the renewal application and inspection of the property prior to expiration of the Letter of Compliance on February 28, 2021.

### SECTION 3. INSPECTIONS FOR COMPLAINTS CONTINUED.

This Article shall not suspend or limit inspections of structures pursuant to complaints or occupant requests for inspection, or for any other lawful reason authorizing inspection except the regular inspections in connection with applications for letters of compliance pursuant to *City Code* § 1751.05.

### SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This Article shall become effective on the date of adoption and continue in effect until December 31, 2020, unless terminated or modified by action of City Council or where otherwise specified by its terms.

## Article V. Suspension of evictions

### SECTION 1. EVICTION OF RESIDENTIAL TENANTS RESTRICTED.

(a) Eviction of any tenant of residential real property (including spaces in mobile home parks) (a “tenant”) by any property owner or agent of a property owner (a “landlord”) may be prohibited by written order of the City Manager in accordance with Article I of this Emergency Ordinance.

(b) The order of the City Manager to prohibit landlords from evicting tenants shall provide that the landlord will not evict the tenant or institute proceedings to evict the tenant if, within 30 days after payment for the rental of residential real property (including spaces in mobile home parks) is due, the tenant provides notification and documentation to the landlord substantiating that the nonpayment of rent is related to one or more of the following substantial financial hardships caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (a “Notice of Documented Hardship”):

(i) Substantial loss of income arising from a job loss; layoff; reduction in compensable hours of work; closing of a store, restaurant, office, or business (including a nonprofit organization); a decrease in business income caused by a reduction in operating hours or consumer demand; a decrease in charitable giving; the need to miss work to care for a homebound school-age minor child or to care for a family member infected with COVID-19; the inability to work due to infection with COVID-19; or a similar cause of a substantial loss of income caused by COVID-19 or a local, state, or federal government response to COVID-19; or

(ii) Substantial out-of-pocket medical expenses cause by the COVID-19 pandemic in an amount equal to or greater than 50% of the amount of the customer’s monthly rent.

(c) To invoke the protections provided in Paragraph (b) above, the tenant must deliver written Notice of Documented Hardship to the landlord that reasonably identifies the tenant, the residential real property involved, and the due date of the payment, and includes documentation reasonably supporting the substantial loss of income or out-of-pocket medical expenses such as termination notices, payroll checks, pay stubs, bank statements, general ledgers, accounting

journals, business receipts, medical bills, or signed letters or statements from an employer or supervisor explaining the changed financial circumstances. The Notice of Documented Hardship may be delivered by any reasonable means, including email.

(d) After receiving a Notice of Documented Hardship, the landlord shall not, with respect to the nonpayment subject of the Notice of Documented Hardship, evict the tenant, or institute proceedings to evict the tenant, for the nonpayment identified in the Notice of Documented Hardship.

(e) Nothing in this Article shall relieve a tenant of the obligation to pay rent nor restrict the landlord's ability to recover rent from the tenant.

## SECTION 2. PURPOSE AND EFFECT.

This Article is intended to preempt any eviction of a tenant governed by its terms and to operate as an affirmative defense to any action seeking authority to evict such a tenant, to the extent permitted by law.

## SECTION 3. PENALTY.

Any violation of this Article II shall be deemed a public nuisance subject to summary abatement by the Chief of Police or other law enforcement officer. In addition, any violation shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to five hundred (500) dollars. Each day a violation continues shall constitute a separate violation.

### Article VI. Severability


To the extent any provision of this Ordinance is found illegal or unenforceable by any court or administrative authority having jurisdiction to make such a determination, the remainder of the Ordinance shall remain in effect and shall be given effect as though the provision found illegal or unenforceable were omitted.

This ordinance shall be effective upon adoption and, except where expressly stated otherwise, shall lapse without further action on December 15, 2020.

ADOPTED: July 21, 2020

FILED: July 23, 2020

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk